243 per cent in 1949 to thirteen per cent in 1953 suggests that
464
621 the problem of population pressure on land has become more
161 acute, although it may also indicate changes in the cost
178 structure of rice production which will be discussed in Chapter VI.

494 Concluding the discussion of this section, we may
463 say that rice growing is the core of the occupational struc-
222 ture of Bangchan around which other occupations rotate. It
226 is not uncommon that one family has several occupations,
[243] and in addition to income from these most families get "free" food in the forms of fish and uncultivated aquatic plants. This is the principal reason why families with apparently no cash income still thrive.

433 It is conceivable that in years of poor rice crop
434 the family put more effort in the secondary occupations;
21 when such an attempt does not work out well -- for example,
[136] no work for manual labor and no capital for trivial trade -- an effort is made to obtain subsistence directly from nature.

In any event, every family in the village is engaged
[136] in fishing in varying degree. It is because of this fact coupled with the fact that the village fish supply is decreasing that the problem of fish conservation is very important.

243 Finally, the dynamic nature of rice farming, with varying efforts on getting extra jobs and securing free food outside the farm depending upon the increase and decrease of the rice crop, suggests that the economy of any rice